The Body Viewed by Thousands at Albany, Where It Now Lies in State.

Mr. McGregor, N. Y., August 4.-Within sight of the towering shaft of granite which marks the spot where General John Burgoyne surrendered to the American troops on October, 1777, to-day, August 4, 1885, took place the funeral of the illustrious General Grant. When the sunset salute of thirty-eight guns rang out from the Eastern lookout heights in Mount McGregor this evening, it marked just seven weeks from the time when the General alighted from the mountain train and sought a new

The family at the cottage were astir as the morning touched 8 o'clock, and correspondents and guests were moving at the hotel. The mountain train at 6 o'clock had begun bringing up people, and every hour thereafter the little engine drew up at the depot. The funeral car to carry the remains from the mountain to Saratoga came up early and lay waiting the burden it

up early and lay waiting the burden it should carry.

Last night the family, in a group and alone, had taken their final farewell of the remains of the dead General, and to-day they gave up his body to the Nation. At 9 o'clock the family, except Mrs. Grant, repaired to the hotel for breakfast. On their return, Colonel Grant and his wife, with Mrs. Sartoris, paused upon the ridge at the rear of the cottage, and, among the pines, scanned the bright picture of mountain and valley, fresh fields and glistening leaves, away to the eastward, and then the family entered the cottage and preparations began for the funeral journey. Maids and man servants were busy and so was Stenographer Dawson, journey. Maids and man servants were busy and so was Stenographer Dawson, who was receiving closing suggestions from the Colonel. The former will re-main on the mountain at the cottage at

main on the mountain at the cottage at Colonel Grant's request.

This morning when the family were at the hotel at breakfast it was not surely known what the widow would determine to do. She had her trunk packed yesterday in the event of her deciding to go with the remains, but her decision if known to herself had not been shared with the family early in the morning to-day. At 8:30 o'clock the doors of the Grant cottage had been thrown open, and a stream of visitors poured in steadily for over an hour.

About 9 o'clock the head of a long line of

Dr. Newman then came forward and de-livered a sermon on the subject of the dead General, the family sitting meantime about the remains in the parlor.

THE FUNERAL SERMON.

The following is a synopsis of the Grant

funeral sermon.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of the Lord."—Matthew xxv., 21. Such, my brethren, is the eulogy that God shall pronounce upon human goodness and facility wherever found among the same of men. The accidental distinctions between prince and peasant, millionaire and pauper, commanding general and private soldier, are but as the dust in the halance in His estimation of personal worth; He regards not the person of any man; He looks upon the heart. In the intensity of this divine light let us to-day recall the character of the illustrious man whose death a nation so tenderly mouras. And what were the elements of that character? His was the genius of common sense, enabling him to contemplate all things in their true relations. You are calling him the greatest of soldiers, and you do well. But do not degrade him to the level of those famous heroes who fought for empire and for glory. In his London speech of 1871 he said: "Although a soldier by education and profession, I have never felt any sort of foundness for war, and I have never advocated it except as a means of peace." Such is the character of the true-conqueror. Only such live in the grateful recollections of mankind. And where, in all she annals of our national life, shall we find another, save the sage of Mt. Vernon, who was so truly a typical American? What humility amid semiration: what facility amid deception; what facility amid temptations; what contentment amid adversity; what sincerity amid deception; what facility and conserved to the such and charity amid suffering. His integrity was never questioned; his honesty was above suspicion; his private life and public career were stone repartment and suffering. His integrity was never questioned; his honesty was above suspicion; his private life and public career were stone repartment. He have been suffered to find that his was the typical American, should we be surprised to find that his was the typical American, should we be surprised to find the his fir

missive day after day, knowing that the would find it at last.

"Look after our dear children and direct them in the paths of rectitude. It would distress me far more to think that one of them could depart from an honorable, upright and virtuous life, than it would be to know that they were prostrated on a bed of sickness, from which they were never to arise alive. They have never given us any cause for alarm on their account, and I carnestly pray they never will. With these few injunctions and the knowledge I have of your love and affection, and of the dutiful affection of all our children, I bid you a final farewell, until we meet in another, and I trust a better world. You will find this on my person after my demise.

"July 9, 185."

Doing nothing for show, yet he made public recognition of God by his faithful and conacientious attendance upon divine worship. He was not a higot. While he demanded religion as a safeguard of a free people, he accorded to all the largest freedom of faith and worship. He claimed that public education should be non-sectarian, but not non-religious. His Des Moines public speech on education was not against the Roman Catholic Church, but against from an autholic Church, but against from an autholic Church, but against the Roman Catholic Church, but against the Roman Catholic Church, but against the speech on advention of safery or the poor will rise up and call him blessed.

Many were the pensioners of his kindly bounty, and was not against the religion of the Jews. His was the beatitude, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." Strangers might regard him indifferent to the needy; yet the poor will rise up and call him blessed.

Many were the pensioners of his kindly bounty. In private, unseen life, he bore many of the fruits of the spirit. He loved his enemies not as he loved his friends, but he loved them as enemies by doing them good as he had opportunity. On one of these delusive April days when hope revived in a life our hearts, I said to him: "You are a man of providence; G

all my influence by my example in that direction."

He is gone, but shall death defeat a purpose so beneficient? Is he not mightler in his death than in his life? What home has not felt the sympathetic chord touched by the invisible hand of his terible but patient suffering? How the embers of sectional strife have died out on the hearthstone of the Nation! How political animosities have skulked away in shame from the peaceful spirit of his last moments! O! who would not even dare to die to do so much for mankind? And this was his consolation, and where in all the annals of the church shall we find a dying hour so full of divine repose? In the early light of April I, when all thought the end was come, the sufferer revived. He added months to a life so dear to us all. When he had recovered sufficiently, I asked him: "What was the supreme thought on your mind when eternity seen.ed so near?"

"The comfort of the consciousness that I had tried to live a good and honorable life." was the response, which revealed the hidden life of his soul. And so came his last night.

life of his soul. And so came his last night.

An hour and twenty-five minutes was occupied in the delivery of the address of nearly ten thousand words, during which the outer circle was perceptibly narrowed by the dropping off of one after another, who returned to join in the singing of "Nearer My God to Thee," with which, and the benediction, the services closed. A last opportunity was then given to view the remains, but the departure was so imminent that little time was afforded for tarrying over the casket. The family took their last look this morning. Without any respite for lunch, preparations were made for moving, and for the first time the solemnity of the occasion became really impressive.

Nour. About 9 o'clock the head of a long line of buggles, wagons, omnibuses, and various kinds of vehicles, appeared climbing up the steep incline near the eastern outlook, and soon the area in the vicinity of the cottage was thronged with horses and wagons and farmers, with their wives and families.

At 9:30 a train of two cars brought General Hancock and a number of distinguished visitors. The two companies of regulars were drawn up to receive them. They proceeded from the station to the cottage in the following order: General Hancock and General Sherman, Senator Keyts and General Rufus Ingalls, Senator Miller and Jos. W. Draxel, her aunt and cook's staff, Miss Drexel, be a sum the cooking of Psalm kind of the ladie under the cottage in the presence of over a thousand persons. Cane chairs and rustic seats were provided for the ladies under the cottage in the presence of over a thousand persons. Cane chairs and rustic seats were provided for the ladies under the cottage in the presence of over a thousand persons. Cane chairs and rustic seats were provided for the ladies under the cottage in the presence of over a thousand persons. Cane chairs and rustic seats were provided for the ladies under the cottage in the presence of over a thousand persons. Cane chairs and

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, August 4.--The international, or President's, salute was fired on the arrival of the train from Mt. McGregor, and here occurred the almost inevitable accident, one poor fellow having an arm shot off by a premature discharge. Here the funeral train of the New York Central was in waiting. Every one of the nine cars was completely covered with black, leaving not an inch of the wood-work above the wheels visible. After the baggage-car came the funeral-car of the road, with every provision for the casket and the guard.

with every provision for the casket and the guard.

The rest of the train was occupied by the party in the same order as down the mountain, with the exception that the guard was placed in the rear car. Three or four thousand people witnessed the transfer from the adjacent fields and roofs, but there was no brilliant equipage or liveried coachman in waiting. Members of the Wheeler Post presented arms as the train slowly moved through their line, while a company of the Twenty-second was posted a few paces on the other side of the track. The train moved slowly through the town, through the Delaware and Hudson yard, where it was gazed at by a large crowd, and then shortly after 2 o clock quickened its speed, and was off for Albany.

AT ALBANY.

shortly after 2 o'clock quickened its speed, and was off for Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 4.—Precisely at 3:40, the schedule time, the funeral train came to a halt in Albany at Spencer street. The funeral-car, heavily draped, drawn by six black horses in funeral trappings, was in waiting, and after a short delay the casket was transferred to it.

At 3:53, the order was given to start. The procession was made up as follows, headed by platoons of police to clear the streets: Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., commanding, and staff, mounted; Major-General G. J. Farnsworth, Chief Marshal, and staff, mounted; Major-General Joseph B. Carr, commanding, and staff, mounted; military organizations comprising the escort. Funeral car, flanked by United States troops and a delegation of U. S. Grant Post. Mourners in carriages. Governor David B. Hill and staff. The Mayor, Common Council and city officials in carriages.

Recond Division — Brigadier-General James Warner commanding, and staff; the Military Order Loyal Legion; Grand Army of the Republic; veterans of the late war and sons of veterans.

Third Division—Major Walter W. Braman commanding, and staff. Civic societies escorted by the Albany Jackson corpa. The column moved through several streets to State street, to Eagle, to Washington avenue' to Knox, to State, to the Capitol, where it baited and formed a line on the south side of State street, right resting on Hawk street. A score of bands were scattered throughout the procession and played solemn funeral marches. The crowds in Albany were far vaster than those present at the funerals of either Liscoln or Garfield. It is supposed that not less than 25,000 strangers visited the city to-day.

The military escort of 100 infantry preceded the carrying of the casket to the corridor in front, on both sides of the inclined hase and under the caneny, presenting arms as the easket was carried to the rest. The casket was borne into the Capitol at half-past five, and was taken immediately to an ante-room adjoining the main

The undertakers were in waiting and rapidly removed the purple and glass lida. It; was found that the jarring attending the removal from Mount McGregor had in a certain degree disturbed the remains. This trouble was quickly rectified. Embalmer Sullivas then applied a white wash to the face and left hand, supposably to improve it, but quite the convery effect was produced—it gave the face the appearance of having been sprinkled with four, and a new ghastlines was added.

Exactly at six o'clock the casket was placed on the rest in the corridor. The doors were opened, and the members of the State Senate entered, two sbreast, divided at the foot of the casket, and passed out of the Capitol by the private entrance. The members of the Assembly followed, and then came the public, four abreast. Highs thousand passed during the first hour, and for two hours this was the rate, then a slight decrease was perceptible. Seven thousand people paced quickly by between eight and nine.

At 9:20 p. m. Colonel Grant and his two

thousand people paced quickly by between eight and nine.

At 9:20 p. m. Colonel Grant and his two brothers, escorted by Governor Hill, entered the Capitol by the private entrance. The inside doors were closed for a moment to permit the brothers to look upon the dead. An expression of pain fitted ever the face of the Colonel as he looked, the ghastliness of the face referred to having occurred since last he looked upon the famillar lineaments. He looked but a moment and then hurried away.

Great praise is due General Hancock and his aids for the admirable planning and the execution of the countless details of the funeral journey. Thus far not the alightest hitch or accident has occurred, and the precision with which every arrangement

est hitch or accident has occurred, and the precision with which every arrangement has been carried out attests the wisdom of the determination that placed the obsequies in the hands of a military commander. It is estimated that between eighty and one hundred thousand people will have viewed the remains when the doors are closed at half-past ten o'clock Wednesday morning. At midnight the German singing societies assembled in the Capitol Park two hundred strong, and sang the dirges in a most solemn and impressive manner.

ALBANY, August 5,—1:00 p. m.—The great concourse of people are still passing rapidly by the casket, and there are no indications of any diminution of the crowds upon the street and the line of march through the Capital.

Alligator Leather and its Increasing Usefulness.

"How many alligators were slaughtered to satisfy the demand last year?"
was asked a New York dealer by a Sun reporter a few days ago.
"Not less than half a million."

"Not less than half a million."

"How do you get the skins, and where do they come from?"

"Most of them come from Florida and the other Gulf States. The alligators are shot with rifles, and the negroes have almost a monopoly of the business. When an alligator crawls out on the sand for his after dinnner sleep he talls a victim. The negro gets from fifty cents to one dollar spiece for alligators. The hunt is carried on so vigorously that the reptiles are beginning to grow scarce. Laws will have to be enacted to protect them during the breeding season and when young.

when young.

"All sizes from two to eighteen feet in length are now killed. The choice skin is six feet long. There is as much difference between the six-foot skin and the eighteen-foot skin as there is between a calf skin and an ox hide. The skin is packed in lime for two months to remove the horny scales. Rowan, Admiral Timothy H. Stevens with General Rufus Ingalls, the staff, Senators Evarts and Miller, General Horace Porter and others.

The remaining process is much like that for any leather. It takes four months to prepare a skin. There is a tannery for alligator skins in Brooklyn."

"Has any one developed an imitation of alligator leather?"

"The frauds are in using imperfect akins. No lime will soften the horns that have stood the attrition of red-hot sand for half a century. Those skins do not wear well between the scales. There are other imperfections in the skins. The demand for colored goods help us out, however, as the coloring matter covers a multitude of imperfections. When you want an alligator leather article of any kind choose the uncolored goods, pay a fair price, and you will get the cheapest as well as the hand-somest and best."

A Tearful Decision.

A Cabbage which had arrived at Respectable Dimensions began bragging about the size of its head, when a Boss Watermelon raised its Voice in dispute. The Hubbard Squash chimed in for first place, and a Pumpkin Roared out that

place, and a Pumpkin Roared out that it wouldn't play Second-fiddle to no Vegetable on earth. They were having it hot and heavy, when along came a Philosopher, and he was asked to decide which had the Largest Head.

"As to the Head," he replied, "that is a matter to be settled by a Tape-line. Any of you measure ten times the size of this little Onion, but when you come down to what's under the Cranium that's a—ah—a—ah—different thing, and you will please lend me a Handker-chief while I Weep."

He who judges a man by the Size of his Head, will find him all Hat as often as all Brains.—Detroit Free Press.

—A very near-sighted gentleman and a very white-handed dude sit next to each other at one of our prominent hoeach other at one of our prominent hotels. In the midst of dinner yesterday the guests were startled by a piercing yell emanating from the mouth of the dude, and there was a rush to see what was the matter. The dude had rested his hand for a moment on the edge of the table, and the near-sighted man took it for a piece of bread and jabbed his fork half way through it.—Asbury Park Journal. Journal.

-An ingenious New York lady has —An ingenious New York lady has invented a way to travel with money without anxiety. She had a traveling dress trimmed elaborately with buttons. The cheaper ones contained gold pieces neatly laid between the wooden molds and covered with cloth in the usual fashion. The costlier buttons were stuffed with United States notes. As fast as she required cash she clipped off a button.—N. Y. Mail.

—A leading scientist asserts that the mosquito is responsible for many diseases humanity is heir to. With his sharp probe he punctures the skin and draws out the blood of his victim. When his gorge is satisfied he withdraws that fine lancet and leaves behind the seeds of malaria and fever that have been picked up in his swampy home.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

-Brooklyn has named a street in honor of Bartholdi. Fortunately it is not to be paved by subscription. - Louis-ville Courier Journa.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

-Prof. Knapp, of Jowa, says that the plant he would substitute for red clover is red clover and more of it.

-Asparagus is supposed to be a salt water plant, on which account salt is of benefit where grown distant from the sea coast.

Few farmers now plant pumpkin seeds with their corn, as the vines interfere too much with proper cultivation. But the pumpkin crop in its way is as important as any on the farm, and a small piece should be planted by itself for pies and for the sows.—N. Y. Herald.

Rich soil, light in texture, is best for watermeions. On heavy clay soils the best method of growing them is to bank up a heap of manure and cover with four inches of dirt, planting seeds on four sides and keeping the heap damp by pouring water into the center.

—Indianapolis Sentine!.

—For chapped hands and face, mix a little over half an ounce of starch with four ounces of glycerine and one ounce of water. Boil and stir the mixture until it is transparent. When it is nearly cold add half an ounce of the tincture of arnica and extract of rose sufficient to give it an odor.—Harper's

-To give quinine to children, put a little of the white of an egg into a teaspoon so that its cavity is coated, then compress the dose of quinine into a small space, drop it upon the egg and cover it with more of the white, and it is easily swallowed without tasting. Do not let the crimina touch the space. not let the quinine touch the spoon .-Exchange.

—A common mistake of beginners in gardening is covering seeds too deeply. As good a general rule as can be given is to cover to a depth equal to twice the thickness of the seed. But judgment must be used in every case. In the hot and dry weather of summer seeds must be planted more deeply, so as to be kept sufficiently moist to insure germination.—Cleveland Leader.

One of the difficulties in growing gooseberries in this country is mildew. A grower of experience has found that salt-hay spread over the whole surface of the ground to the depth of three inches is a preventive. Common, coarse hay soaked in brine will probably answer as well. Its benefit is said to be on account of the manner in which the salt absorbs moisture from the atmossalt absorbs moisture from the atmosphere, the mulching and the keeping of the bushes at an even temperature. — Boston Globe.

EMBANKMENTS.

How Their Washing Away May Be Pre-

Various devices have been tried to prevent the washing away of railroad embankments, cutting sides and other unsodded soil surfaces by freshets and heavy rain torrents, but no complete preventive has yet been discovered that I am aware of. I have seen the various sorts of willows tried, but the roots of the willows are too coarse to prevent small currents passing between them under the main stem. Brush laid at the bottom of gulleys and washouts has been tried, but it rots in such situations, constantly submerged. Of various sorts of grasses tried to prevent exposed sur-faces from washing away, a Canadian friend tells me that blue grass, with its numerous interlacing roots, is the best to prevent washing away that he has found, after much experimenting in this matter.

Ten or a dozen years ago I noticed Ten or a dozen years ago I noticed that the roots of asparagus penetrated very deep, throwing out many fine roots as laterals, corresponding to the numerous, fine, thread-like branches developed in its top growth. The long roots of this plant penetrate two to four feet deep and ramify to as wide an extent. Thus, when the plants are thick, asparagus supplies interlacing roots in great abundance, and by seeding thick this plant can be easily made to fill the soil with roots – sufficiently so to prevent any small currents from washing the soil from among them. As fine, the soil from among them. As fine, deep-growing roots in abundance can be secured by thick seeding, it appears that in a given quantity of soil—as a cubic yard—as many and as fine roots as may be desired are easily obtainable. It is true blue grass makes an excellent sod, but it does not root half as deep as asparagus, is not so easy to handle, and blue grass seed can only be seeded on the surface and raked in or covered with a hand-harrow.

with a hand-harrow.

Asparagus seed can be dibbled in very rapidly and covered with a garden-rake, as follows: Make a small harrow-frame, with the beams one and one-half inches apart, with five or six beams secured by cross-ties. In these beams wood teeth, similar to hay-rake teeth, three-quarters of an inch thick, can be inserted five or six inches apart, with a suitable handle. This dibbler can be used to make twenty-five holes one inch deep every time it is set down. In this way a large surface of bare soil, on the deep every time it is set down. In this way a large surface of bare soil, on the sides of a railway embankment or cutting, for instance, can be rapidly permeated with shallow holes, really to receive the asparagus seed. The area to be planted being made ready by the dibbler, sow the seed by hand, and enough of it will drop in or be raked into the shallow holes to secure a good stand. It should be carefully covered with a garden-rake and the surface smoothed with the back of a large shovel or large piece of board with a handle on, or with a garden-roller. Of cour e a seed-drill can be used, if at hand, the method suggested being for cases where no drill is available. If asparagus seed be planted early in spring it will root deeply by midsummer, so as not to be injured by drought, and this plant is so hardy that it has not been injured even by the severity of last winter.

Of course any slopes on steep sur-

last winter.

Of course any slopes on steep surfaces, such as the banks of small streams, or railway cuttings and embankments, should be prepared by siling holes, small wash-outs, etc., and smoothing over before dibbling or seeding, and it appears to the writer that a miniature forest of green plants, completely filling the soil with roots and keeping it moist by shading, would give a heautiful vernal aspect during much of the summer, while permanently preventing the damage.—lows Cov. Country Gent'emas.

About Cellars.

A cellar should be dry, light, and iry. If the soil is moist it should be drained all around the house by a deep trench at least two feet below the level of the cellar floor. This drain should have a safe outlet. The cellar should be not less than seven feet deep in the clear, and the floor should be covered with cement. A wooden floor cannot be healthful. The walls should be laid be healthful. The walls should be laid up with good lime mortar, thus preventing the entrance of vermin. There should be windows on every side to let in abundance of light and air, and the top of each window should reach near to the ceiling to afford an easy outlet to the air. The windows need not be large if they are sufficient in number, and the sills should be a foot above the ground outside. Areas around the windows are objectionable as they admit the dampest air which floats upon the surface of the ground. —N. Y. Times.

The Hon. John Kelly, the head and front of Tammany Hail, a man of strict integrity, an indefatigable worker, early at his office, late to leave, so burdened with business that regular meals were seldom known by him, with mind in constant tension and energies steadily trained, finally broke down!

The wonder is that he did not sooner give way. An honest man in all things else, he acted unfairly with his physical resources. He was ever drawing upon this bank without ever depositing a collateral. The account overdrawn, the bank suspends and both are now in the hands of medical receivers. A Daily Defaleati

lateral. The account overdrawn, the bank suspends and both are now in the hands of medical receivers.

It is not work that kills men. It is irregularity of habits and mental worry. No man in good health frets at his work. By and by when the bank of vigor suspends, these men will wonder how it all happened, and they will keep wondering till their dying day unless, perchance, some candid physician or interested friend will point out to them how by irregularity, by excessive mental effort, by constant worry and fret, by plunging in deeper than they had a right to go, they have p oduced that loss of nervous energy which almost invariably expresses itself in a deranged condition of the kidneys and liver, for it is a well-known fact that the poison which the kidneys and liver should remove from the blood, if left therein, soon knocks the life out of the strongest and most vigorous man or woman. Daily building up of these vital organs by so wonderful and highly reputed a specific as Warner's safe cure, is the only guarantee that our business men can have that their strength will be equal to the labors daily put upon them.

Mr. Kelly has nervous dyspepsia, we

them.
Mr. Kelly has nervous dyspepsia, we learn, indicating, as we have said, a breakdown of nerve force. His case should be a warning to others who, pursuing a like course, will certainly reach a like result.—
The Sunday Herald.

The older a violin is the more valuable it becomes. It is different with jokes.— Burlington Hawkeye.

• • • Piles, fistules and rupture rad-leally cured. Book of particulars two let-ter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

With an eye to business the amateur astronomer sweeps the sky for comets.—Waterloo Observer.

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRO APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk issued. curred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write

STRAW hats show which way the wind lows.-Chicago Tribune.

SAVE your wagons, your horses and your patience by using Frase. Axie Greare.

THE MARKETS.

	-11
CINCINNATI. August 5, 1885.	I
LIVE STOCK—Cattle-Common \$2 00 @ 8 25	
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Flour-A No. 1... GRAIN-Wheat-Corn-mixed Oats-mixed

which, being suffered, rivers can not quench."

Procrastination may rob you of time, but by increased diligence you can make up the loss; but if it rob you of life the loss is fremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleet broken, your mind depressed, your whole being out of sorts, depend on it you are seriously diseased. In all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine, radical curemake a new man of you and save you from the tortures of lingering disease.

THE eyes of old age see best the danger-ous flaws of childhood.—N. Y. Post.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs"
when it is the old-fashioned blue mass, blue pill sort, and fasist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pelleis," a modern medical luxury, being small, augar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herbs, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic power as any of the old-fashioned, larger pills, without the latter's violent, drastic effects. The pellets operate thoroughly but harmlessly, establishing a permanently healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and as an anti-bilious remedy are unequaled.

A SUMORIST doesn't write for money but

PIRE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautides. 25c.
GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns's Bunions.

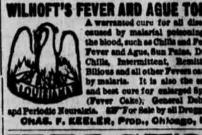
THE butcher should always be placed on

fy afflicted with Bore Byes, use Dr. Isase hompson's Rye Water. Druggists sell it. Se.

Dons the man who puts the powder in the fire-cracker fillibuster?—Chicago Sun

SSS Indigestion Cured.

I suffered for more than five years with indirection, scarcely able to retain the simplest food on my stomach. I declined in flosh, and suffered all the usual depression attendant upon this terrible disaste. At last, failing to find relief in anything size, I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. The medicine toned up the stomach, sivengtherned the dipative or gans, and soon all that burning cased, and I could real to the country of the



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